

## **Online Data Supplement**

**Sleep apnoea and lung cancer. Biomarkers of immune evasion, lymphangiogenesis  
and tumour cell aggressiveness**

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**Table S1.** Comparison of biomarker levels between subjects with or without lung cancer\*

	<b>Non lung cancer</b> (n=131)	<b>Lung cancer</b> (n=39)	<b>p-value</b>
TGF- $\beta$ , pg/ml	8.9 (5.5-12.0)	13.7 (12.4-17.6)	<0.001
SMAD3, pg/ml	2484 (1900-4594)	5087 (4581-5243)	<0.001
CD137, pg/ml	41.9 (6.0-41.9)	41.9 (6.3-82.4)	0.533
MMP2, pg/ml	17110 (12668-24309)	23460 (19445-27438)	<0.001
PSPC1, pg/ml	5087 (4581-5243)	2484 (1900-4594)	<0.001
MDK, pg/ml	1800 (703-4417)	4695 (4275-5757)	<0.001
PD-L1, pg/ml	43.1 (35.5-55.6)	61.3 (53.2-86.7)	0.001
PD-1, pg/ml	14.7 (6.1-25.5)	24.5 (13.5-43.4)	0.008
CTLA-4, pg/ml	2.03 (0.60-4.89)	0.60 (0.60-19.80)	0.883

\*Data are median (interquartile range). Comparisons were performed by Mann-Whitney test.

Abbreviations: OSA, obstructive sleep apnoea; TGF- $\beta$ , transforming growth factor beta; SMAD3, SMAD family member 3; CD137, 4-1BB or tumour necrosis factor receptor superfamily 9; MMP2, matrix metalloproteinase-2; PSPC1, paraspeckle component 1; MDK, midkine; PD-L1, programmed death-ligand 1; PD-1, programmed cell death 1; CTLA-4, cytotoxic T-Lymphocyte Antigen 4.

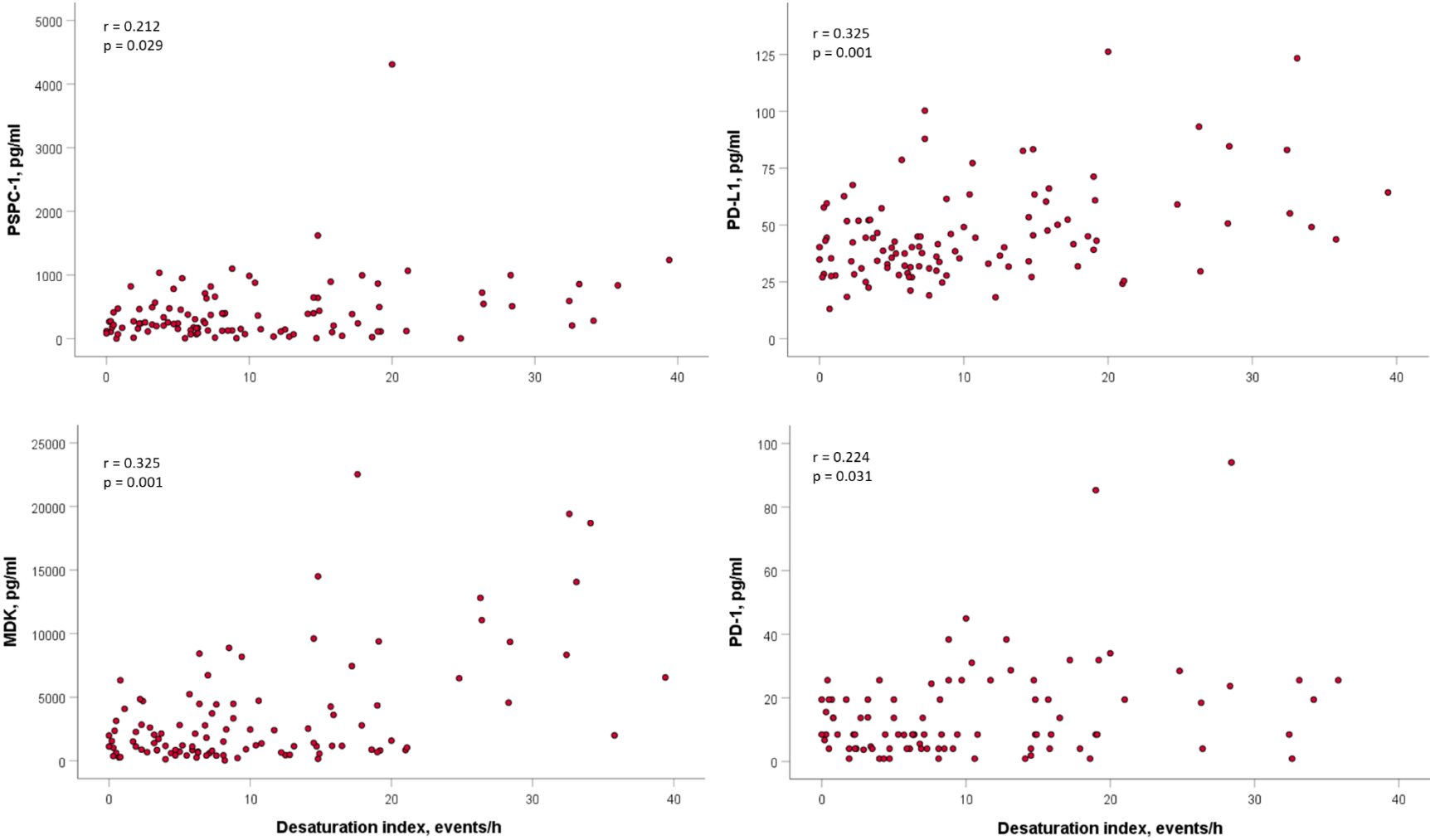
**Table S2.** Risk factors associated with a diagnosis of lung cancer\*

	Regression coefficient		Odds ratio		r <sup>2</sup>	Change in r <sup>2</sup>	p-value
	B	Standard error	Value	95%CI			
Desaturation index, h <sub>1</sub> <sup>-</sup>	0.061	0.019	1.063	1.026-1.103	0.228	0.228	0.001
TGF-β, pg/ml	0.054	0.029	0.056	0.997-1.118	0.268	0.040	0.063
Constant	-2.753	0.496	-	-	-	-	-

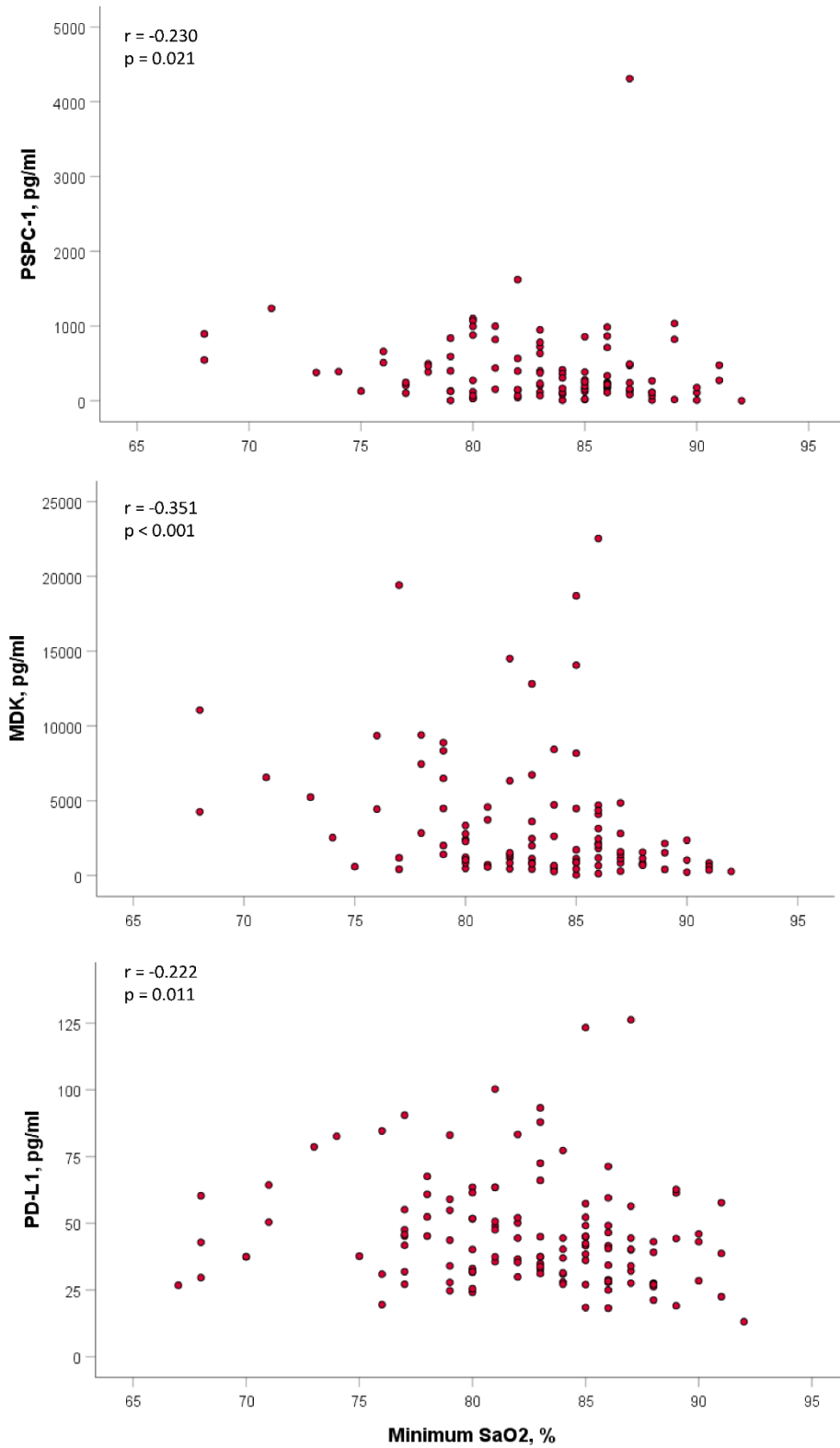
\*Sex, BMI, pack-years, previous COPD diagnosis and all sleep parameters and biomarkers with significant differences in the bivariate analysis were included.

Abbreviations: B, regression coefficient; CI, confidence interval; r<sup>2</sup>, coefficient of determination; TGF-β, transforming growth factor beta.

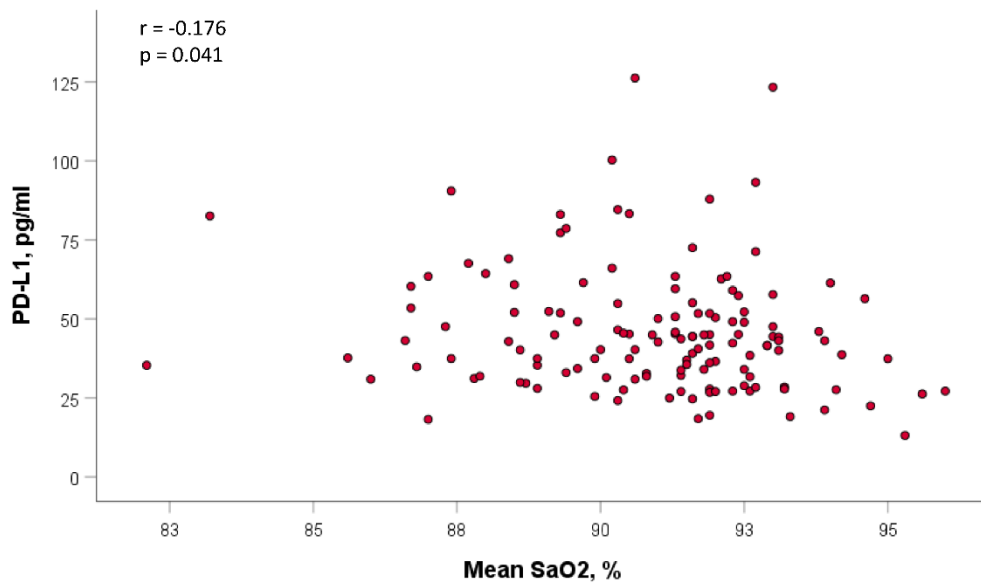
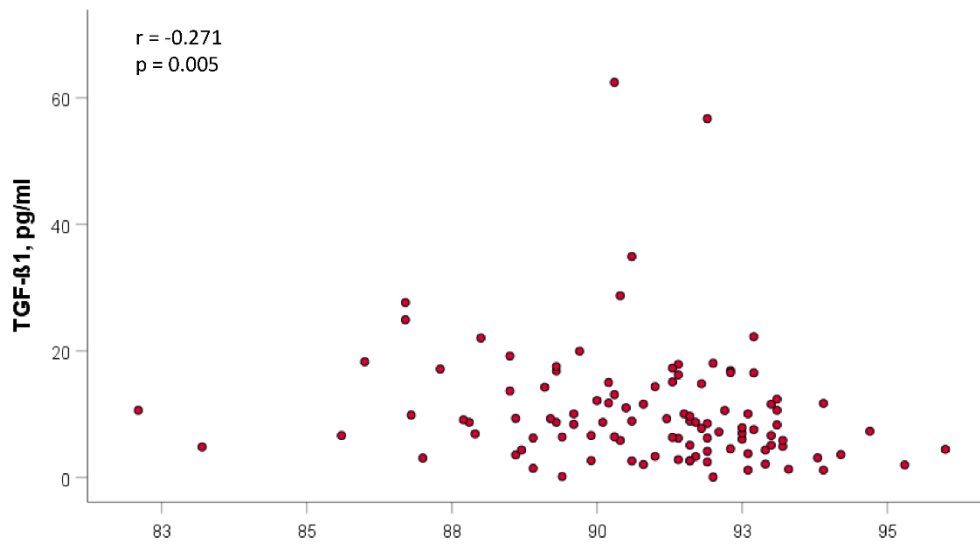
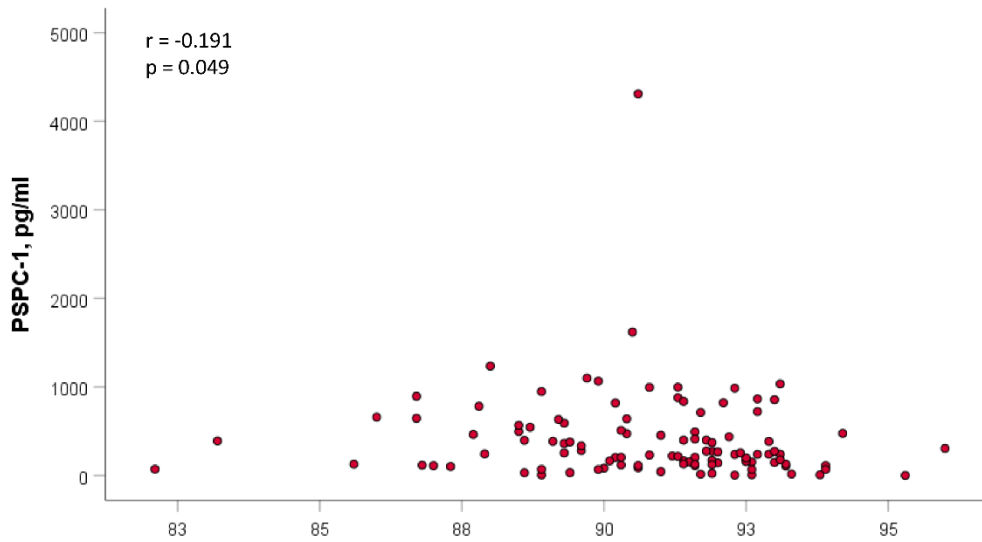
**Figure S1.** Relationship between serum levels of PSPC-1, MDK, PD-L1 and PD-1 with desaturation index in subjects from the SAILS cohort. r values correspond to Pearson correlation coefficients.



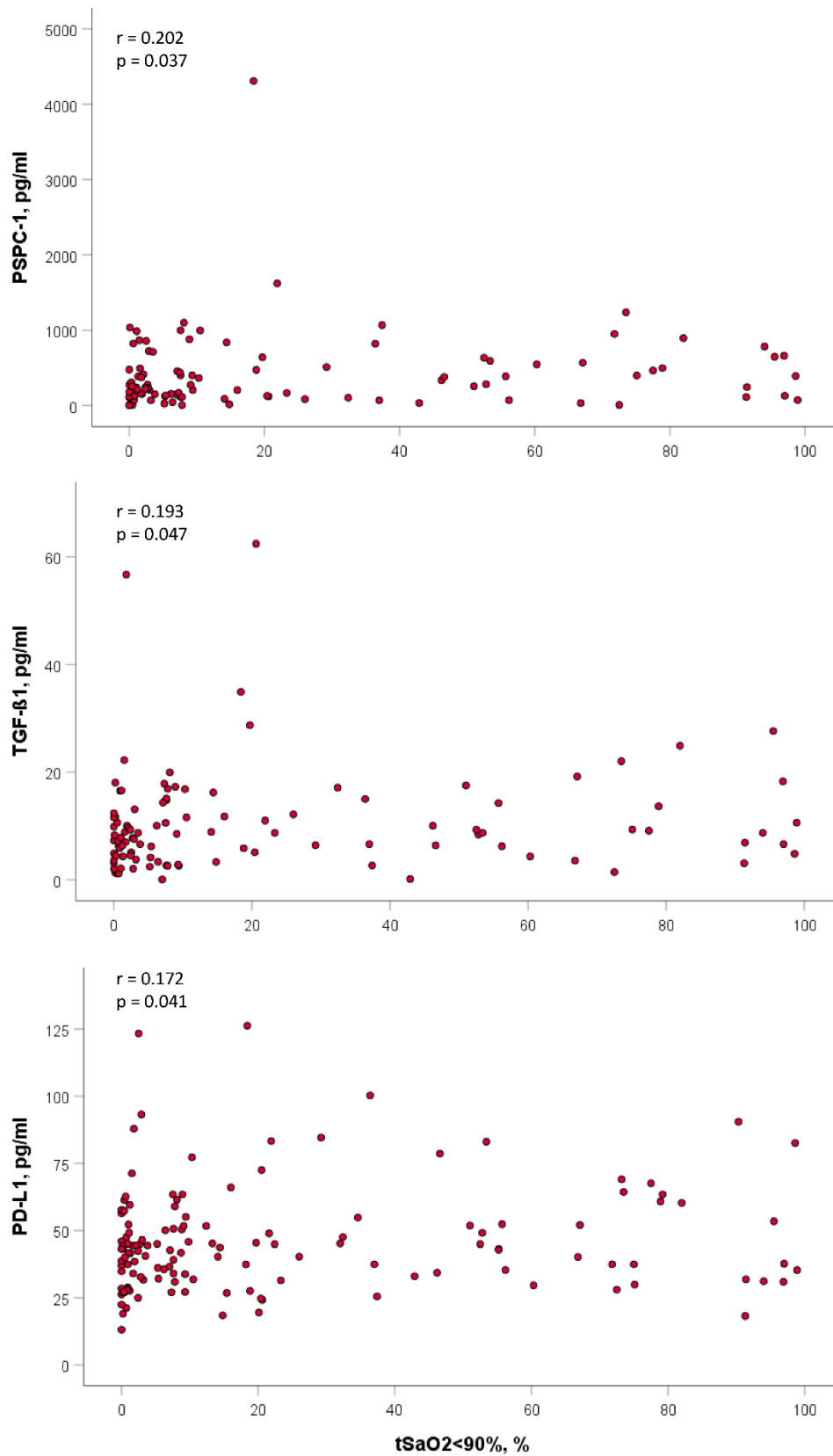
**Figure S2.** Relationship between serum levels of PSPC-1, MDK and PD-L1 with minimum saturation in subjects from the SAILS cohort. *r* values correspond to Pearson correlation coefficients.



**Figure S3.** Relationship between serum levels of PSPC-1, TGF $\beta$ 1 and PD-L1 with mean saturation in subjects from the SAILS cohort. r values correspond to Pearson correlation coefficients.

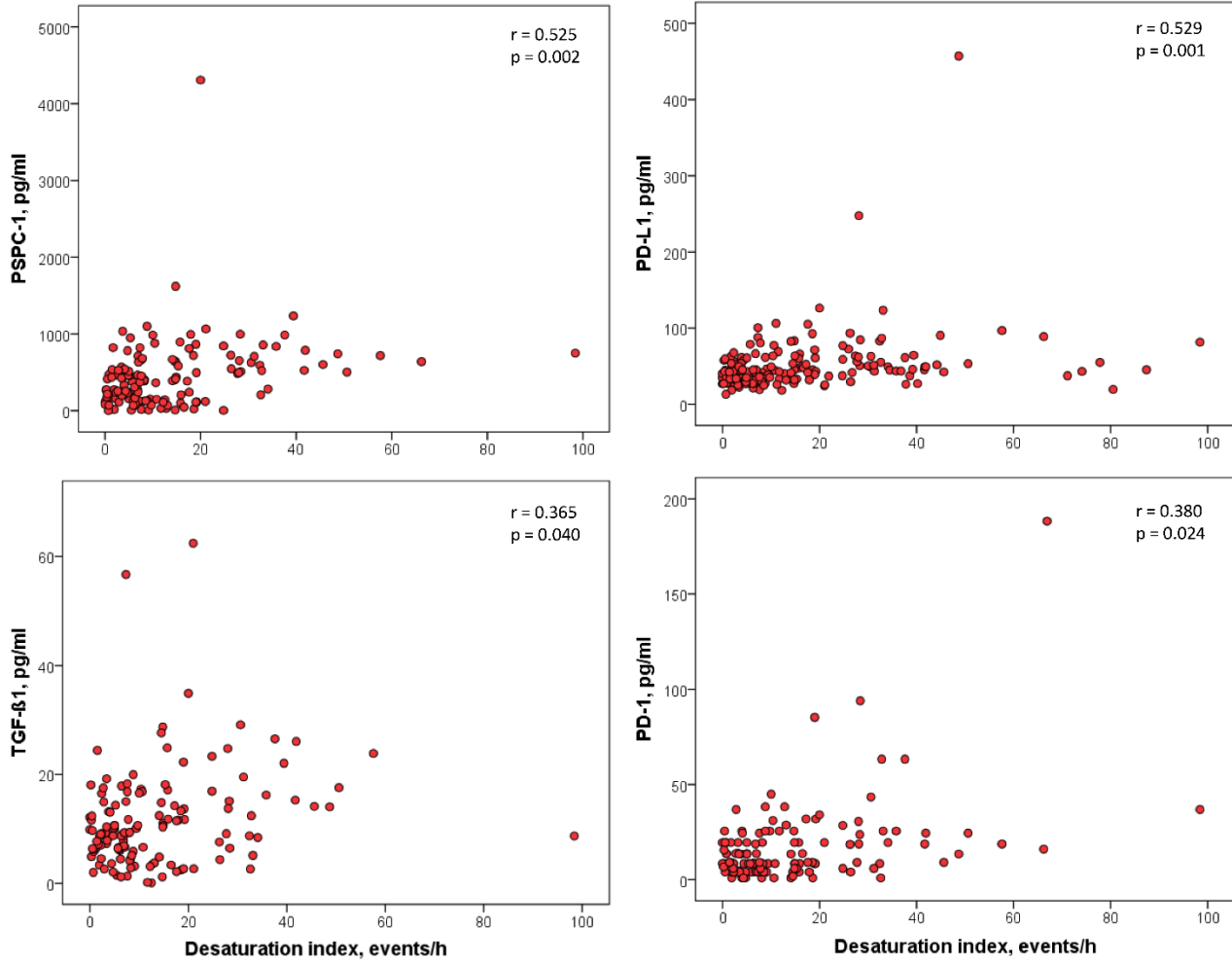


**Figure S4.** Relationship between serum levels of PSpC-1, TGFβ1 and PD-L1 with recording time with oxyhaemoglobin saturation less than 90% in subjects from the SAILS cohort. *r* values correspond to Pearson correlation coefficients.





**Figure S5.** Relationship between serum levels of PSpC-1, TGF- $\beta$ 1, PD-L1 and PD-1 with desaturation index in subjects from the SAIL cohort. r values correspond to Pearson correlation coefficients.



**Figure S6.** Relationship between serum levels of PSpC-1 and TGF- $\beta$ 1 with other hypoxemic indices in subjects from the SAIL cohort. r values correspond to Pearson correlation coefficients.

